Bombay Gazette

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1840. **3,174.**

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises in Nesbit Lane, to No. 5 Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises over Mr. BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 17th June 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine first class Ship "WILLIAM SHARPLES," of 794 Tons, WM. JONES, Commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged will sail on the 20th Inst. For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, or to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Bombay, 17th June 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The first class Ship "HIGGINSON" 453 Tons, WM. HOGG, Commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and having the whole of her Cargo engaged, will sail on the 27th instant.—For Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The first class Ship "LINTIN," 553 Tons, J. GILLMAN, Commander, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and having the whole of her cargo engaged will sail on the 25th instant.—For Passage apply to

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.
Meadow Street, 17th June 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1. Ship "CESTRIAN," of 381 Tons, THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Commander, will sail on or before the 25th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND CO.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1840.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT.—The fast sailing British built Barque "WEST INDIAN," 295 Tons, F. W. LODGE, Commander, being in ballast, is ready for immediate receipt of Cargo, for particulars apply to

FRITH AND CO.
Bombay, 17th June 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, and will land Passengers at Madras, the River built Ship "CATHERINE," of 600 Tons, CHARLES SAMUEL EVANS, Commander, will sail on the 27th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain EVANS, at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.
Bombay, 17th June, 1840.

PORT WINE.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of superior old PORT WINE, now landing ex "Higginson," price Rupees 20 per dozen.

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.
17th June 1840.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sherry (Pale)..	per Hhd.	Rs.	300
Ditto (Brown).....	do.	„	250
Ditto (do.) in 3 and 6 doz. Cases.....	per dozen	„	15
Ditto (Golden) do. do.	do.	„	16
Ditto (Pale) do. do.	do.	„	18
Madeira do. do.	do.	„	18
Port in 6 doz. Cases do.	do.	„	14
Claret in 3 doz. do. do.	do.	„	20
Hermitage (Red and White)	do.	„	18
Moselle (1825 and 1834) in 3 doz. Cases.....	do.	„	18
Hockheim (1822) in 3 doz.	do.	„	25
Rudesheim (1834) do. do.	do.	„	30
Ditto Berg (1831) do.	do.	„	36
Orinto do.	do.	„	15

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.
Meadow Street, 17th June 1840.

THIS day Wednesday the 17th instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO., will submit to Public Auction, the following goods:—An Invoice of Grocery, consisting of Currants, Pearl Barley, Chocolate Powder for making Chocolate without boiling; Genuine Milk Chocolate, 1 lb. Packets of Isinglass,&c. Swiss Mull, Leather Hand Gloves, Rich Plated Bottle Stands, Handsome Dish Covers and Hot Water Curry Dishes, Palanquin boxes. The Remains of an Invoice of Saddlery by "*Peat*" consisting of Riding, Driving, Postilion and Dog Whips, Spurs, &c. Soda and Sedlitz Powders, &c. &c.

At 1 P. M. Several casks of Bass's and Alsopp's Beer, Old Tom; Carbonell's Claret, Ripe Beer, a quantity of prime Champagne, &c.

At 2 o'clock P. M. will be sold a Large quantity of Sheet and Pig Lead, Sheet and Tile Copper, Iron in Bars and Rods, landed from the "*Competent*."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

TWO Superfine Scarlet Cloth Shell Jackets, 6 pairs Best White Drill Trowsers, 12 White Jean Waistcoats.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co.

ICE NOTICE.

THE Residents of Poonah desiring to receive a supply of ICE, will be kind enough to signify their wishes at the Post Office at Poona, where particulars may be learned.

A Respectable female lately arrived from England in attendance on a Lady and Child, is derirous of returning to England, or to proceed to Calcutta, the Cape, or Madras with a Lady, or in charge of Children proceeding to England. For Testimonials of Character, apply to J. W. MUSPRATT Esq. C. S. Bombay.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 17th June 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	„	1
Policies of Insurance.....	„	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	„	8
Bills of Lading.....	„	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	„	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press, and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.—Bombay, 17th June 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulph with a Mail for England, on the 22d of June.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to secure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but t is essential that letters both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail bags may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 6th May 1840.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 23rd of July.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to ensure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public, be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt.*
Bombay Castle 10th June 1840.

BOMBAY.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

From the Herald, June 16.

OUR Cotemporary of the *Gazette* has ventured to put forth his puny claw into the discussion about the Presidentship of the Board of Education. He says "that much ignorance and tawdlie has (*have*) been displayed in the arguments adduced." The *Courier*, he says, is perfectly right; Sir W. JONES, he tells us, was a very "*enthusiastical Philologist*"; that the Judges have only a colloquial knowledge of the "Vernacular tongue;" that Bombay has an "heterogeneous population;" and, finally, that there are "storms of debate." "quicksands of doubt," and so end the squalid objections of our cotempory. After delivering these very grave reflections, our Cotemporary takes breath and turns round to the Parsee Community, and begs to assure them that he is their friend, and that he intends to follow some straight-forward principle which he has got hold of. We really wonder that the Parsees do not come forward in a body and subcribe. We cannot understand how they can resist such repeated solicitations, and we wou'd advise our cotemporary to lay his case before the Punchayet. As we are in a merry critical sort of humour we will take a further dip in to the pages of our cotemporary. He does not appear at all overpleased with us for speaking upon the subject of Hamauls, Boatmen, &c. towards all which classes, he manifests the most dismal horror and with feelings of the deepest misery, a heart wrung with sorrow, and a pen filled with the ink of affliction, he has allowed his acute sufferings to meander forth in a most plaintive and soothing piece of poetry, which, to certain minds, must be attractively sweet, and bewichingly happy. After this soothing excercitation, our cotemporary writes somthing on Education in a spirit, worthy the observation of the hard hearted natives, and concludes with a very piquant piece of wit on an error of the press, with which we understand the whole town has been ever since vastly amused. So much for the burden of our cotemporary's last Friday's public advices. We have little room to comment on what he has said in his Monday's paper. He tells us that cadets are fully able to take care of themselves, and that they ought not to be drilled on board of ship. Our cotemporary seems to have a great aversion to drill, but in this opinion he will find few officers of some years service concurring.

In reference to what we said in our last number about the conduct of the Sepoys of Lieut. CLARKE'S party, we have only to say that our observations were founded on a letter in the *Courier*, wherein it is stated that the men ran away, flinging off their accountrements. Our cotemporary says they were all killed, but whether in fight without their arms, or at the posts assigned them we do not find. The information is therefore not yet certified, and the date doubtful, and it was only on the supposition of one of the accounts being correct, that we wrote. When the real truth of the affair is known, we can write again. Our cotemporary need not trouble his head about telling us what a Military POST is, nor take to himself the credit of correcting us. Perhaps he might himself require to understand that wherever a soldier is placed, that is his post. We have no wish to disparage the courage of the Sepoys, and it is probable that we know as much about them as our cotemporary. Our cotemporaay's comparison of SHAH SHOOJAH'S troops to the Sepoys, by the similitude of the "*Parthin Legion*" to the "*Roman Phalanx*" betrays in him a very highly finished state of historical ignorance. Almost every one knows that the Parthians had no *Legion* and that the Romans had no *Phalanx*. The Legion was the grand military distinction in the Roman, as the Phalanx was in the Grecian system of dicipline. His illustration is moreover inapt, in making mention of the Parthians at all, for it is well known that the Romans sustained some very severe defeats from them, and were never able to make any thing but a momentary impression on thair valour and hardhood. Our cotemporary might find something to enlighten him in the pages of Xenophon or Polybius, and to these we refer him, as we have no time to expend much instruction on him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER No. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR B.,—In my last we was at the fut off the ill jist ater mine and the Majur's roll. He was uncommon wet to be sure and Mr. Bantle said "as it wud save him some Curse Curse to cool him," but I dont think it did as I eard him say somethin like D—n it when Mr. Bantle added "he thort as he was inexpressiably uncomfortible." Well the Polkeys warut to be found so up the ill we went and a breather it was, and if it had'n't a bin for the Majur, I shud never a got hup, goin a top of the Monument or Saint Porls haint nigh so hunpleasant hand Phebbus's raise was so ot, as I bunrt my Nose. At last we gits hup to an ole in the ill, and they tells me there's the Caves, but high was so prepostrated with eat, as I was ready to sink, and the best sight as I seed was Sarjint Stickem a opening the Cumbustibles. Sukey Smith and he was a takin a glass of Beer together, and the Majur says to me "suppose as we does the same" to wich I made no sort of hobjekshon. "Hob Nob" says the Majur, and then he giv me such a look as made me all over hemotion like I don't think since poor R paid the Det of Natar, as I ever felt so flappergasted, hand to make me more foolish like, hup cums Mr. Bantle and says "what you're playing Demon and Fillus in this cool corner eh," and the Majur tho' he a little yellur in the Fizzimahogany (he's a pursonable man too) turned as red as a Turkey Cock. Harter all the cumpany ad cum up from the Botes we add our Breakfast, and as our stormicks was pretty hempty, we made a good un. I sat atwixt Mr. Bantle and the Majur and lots of larfin we add and has for the Himmajers as is on the walls, they look'd wery romantick and horful Pepul's names is all over the Postises and Mr. Bantle swore as he'd put mine a top of Bramah's locks, but I told him as he'd no occashun as them locks was on all my drawers and ad D. R. quite plain stuck upon 'em. Ater Breakfist Mr. McTwaggle sed." Now Ladies and Gentlemen I vote as we has a Consort first and a Danse aterwards" wich was carried Nolus bolus. So with that there was a rummajin for Flutes and Gheetars. Miss Waggs was call'd hon for a Song, and she begun to toon her gheetar and a tegeous Job hit was. The hair was damp and the strings kep braykin, and says she to Mr. Twaggle " if you will acomperny me hon the Flute I shall be so much hobliged." So arter a deal of search the flute box was brout hout. All of a sudden Mr. McTwaggle roared hout to his old Boy and said sumwat in the Nigger Tongue and he stamped and raved and sed where's my top joint and it cum hout as he'd left a bit of his Flute at home, as his Mussawl (as they calls 'em here) had stuck a curdle in it to clean his boots by. Poor Miss Waggs was hobliged to purseed alone and sung in a wery week voice summut like this. Twang Twang,

"Meet me by Moonlite aloan,
And then I will tell you a tail"
Twang Twang.

here a string broke but on she went Twang Twang,

"Must be told by the moonlight"

here went hanother and hit Mr. McTwaggle who was a leanin over her rite in the eye. All was confushun in a moment and oh de colon and anker-churs was happlied instantly and I over heard him say to Miss in a wisper. "Its nothin to the ole in my art!!" At which Majur Muggins hexpectorated a sigh and looked at me *uncommon*. Mr. Smith, Mr. Green and Mr. Brown sung The Glee of

"Black, White, and Grey sand"

and Majur Muggins ater a deal of pressin sung. "The bewtiful Made" and oh he did hogle me so. Ater the singin was done, the floor was swept and hup we stood to dance. The Majur and I a top and Mrs. Bangem and Mr. Bantle at bottom (I shouldn't have bin a prevail'd on if it hadn't bin for the Majur who is a dear cretur and he squeejed my and so in the "graad round." Ater the danse we all pair'd horf two and two, hand the Majur and I some how got afore a female figgur raythor thinly clad, wich the Majur told me was Mrs. Lucks to me, and as we was a looken says he to me softly. "Oh my dear Mrs. Rams bottom she was the goddess of plenty and bounty, be like her" and with that down he plumpd on his knees in the dust and begun a kissin of my and. So says I "for shame Majur" and some how I dont know how we was a leetle foolish, when who should pop round the corner but Mr. Bantle and Mrs. Bangem. "Hem Hem," says they, and lauk what a Quandary I was in. The Majurs knees was all dusty, so says Bantle "Majur why are you like a broken down orse Majur? Catch the idear? Cause you're bin on you're knees." The Majur happon'd to be a lookin down and says he "then theres a pair of us look at home old Boy and sure enuf his knees of his Dux was any thing bnt clean. Well we went to dinner and ad lots of Shampain and the gentlemen got very Jolly we danced away aterwards, and my dear Majur exhorted me down the Steps to the Bote, though truth to say he did make some fanx pause on the road wich was a owin to the Shampain. It was a very prolific day a takin it for all in all. Three Marrigees in on the Tapistry, "Mr. McTwaggle and Miss Waggs, Miss Toorville and Mr. Smith, and you may guess the third. Never mind you shall have cake and gloves.

Your's,
DORATHEA.

P. S.—Sukey Smith and the Sarjint is to be marrid the same day—when I'm Muggins the Majnr says, as I must not be put in the press no more, so adew to litherhateher and welcome wedlo ck.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The exchange of Bank Notes into Rupees, for the purpose of answering petty demands &c. being of public utility, it would be desirable if that department of the Bank which has the issue of cash, be accessible at an early hour in the morning, instead of at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as it is at present. The discount for Bank Notes, requirod by the Shroffs at the Bazar is exorbitant, viz. a quarter for every ten Rupees, while the absurdity of allowing any discount at all must be obvious, even in cases of great necessity, were the Bank open at an early hour; or its operations in this respect better adapted for the accommodation of the public.

Your's Obediently,
Z.

Fort, June 15.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At Christ Church, Byculla, on the 16th June, by the Revd. Mr. Fletcher, Fred. G. Bone Esq, of the Indian Navy, to Sophia Sarah, 3rd Surviving daughter of the late Captain Morgan, Indian Navy, Master Attendant at this Port.

BIRTH.—In the Fort, on the 15th Instant, Mrs. Thomas Gardiner, of a son.

DEATH.—On the 15th June, Mr. William Marshall, leaving a disconsolate widow and three Children to bemoan his loss.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 13th.—Cadet J. L. Aitken, Cavy., from England
do. 14th. Capt. Rippon, 8th M. N. I.
do. do. Ensign R. T. Goodwin, Infy., from do.
do. do. Ensign G. U. Price, 1st Grs., from do.
do. 15th. Cadet Henry E. Jacob, Infy., from do.
do. 16th. Lieut. J. Holland, Dy. Qr. Mr. Genl., from Mahabulishwar.

DEPARTURE.

June 15th.—Ensign James Evans, 16th Regt., to Poonah.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—June 15th. Ship Oriental, W. Wilson, Master, from New Zealand and Batavia, left

Port Nicholson New Zealand 26th March and Batavia 19th May.

Do. Barque Elizabeth Walker, R. Crawford, Master, from Llanelly 20th March.

Do. Brig Sir Wm, Wallace, C. Edwards, Master, from Mocha 13th May. *Passengers.*—Mr. Edwards and family, Mr. J. R. Dunstan Supercargo.

Do. 16th, H. C. War Steamer Sesostris, Captain Robert Moresby, from Falmouth 11th February, Cape 30th April and Colombo 11th instant. *Passengers.*—Lieut R. Mackenzie, Indian Navy.

SAILED.—June 14th, Ship Asia Felix, G. H. Roys, Master, to Singapoor.

Do. Ship Bucephalua, A. Small, Master, to Greenock.

Do. Barque Tinnamara, G. Wilson, Master, to Calcutta. *Passengers.*—Miss Smith and a Native Servant.

Do 15th. Ship Shaw Allum, E. Evans, Master, to Calcutta. *Passengers,*—Capt. Willdridge, Lieut. Crawley, R. Walkinshaw Esq. C. A. Stuart Esq. and 25 Natives.

Do. Barque Maria, J. Sinclair, Master, to London.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra, Sesostris, and Victoria.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Shannon, and Mahi, Cutter Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster Hydroose, Colonel Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad, Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Kusrovie, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, Shannon, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittambe, Savoy, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Cartherine, James Pattison, Cestrian, David Clark, Heleu, Sir Herbert Herschel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland, Julia, Rajasthan, Caroline, Higginson, Lintin, Crown, Queen Victoria Abel Gower, Hindoostan, Wilson British King, Earl of Durham, Ann, Caledonia, William Turner, Mary Mitcheson, Bencoolen, Charles Forbes, Thetis, Monarch, Justina, Oriental, Elizabeth Walker and Sir Wm. Wallace.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

JUNE 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
17th Wednesday	0 23	0 40
18th Thursday	0 58	1 14

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 5TH APRIL.
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

June 17—Wednesday.—St. Alban,
18—Thursday.—King William IV. died, 1837. Queen Victoria's Accession, 1837.
19—Friday.
20—Saturday.
21—Sunday.—1st Sunday after Trinity.—Queen Victoria proclaimed, 1837.
22—Monday.
23—Tuesday.—Moon Last Quarter.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 13TH JUNE 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36.... at 98 to 98 8
4 per Cent—1832 | 33. .. at 104 to 104 4
Bank Share at 24 | 25 per Cent.

THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR will be happy to receive Gentlemen at Breakfast on Saturday the 20th instant, and on every succeeding Saturday at Dapooree till further notice.

Gentlemen intending to be present will have the goodness to send their names to the A. D. C. in waiting before 4 o'clock on the preceding day.

R. BROWN.—*Officiating P. Secretary.*
Government House, Dapooree, 13th June 1840.

LADY RIVETT CARNAC will have pleasure in receiving visitors on every Tuesday evening between 4 and 6, and on every Friday morning between 11 and 2 o'clock.

Signed W. B. SHUBRICK.—*Acting A. D. C.*
Dapooree, 13th June 1840.

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, June 17, 1840.

ARRIVED June 15, Baruue *Elizabeth Walker*, R. Crawford, Master, from Llanelly, 20th March; Do. Ship *Oriental*, W. Wilson, Master, from New Zealand 20th March and Batavia 19th May.—Intelligence Left at Port Nicholson New Zealand. Ships *Adelaide*, *Bengal Merchant*, *Glenbursia*, *Aurora* had sailed for Hockahanka; 16, Brig *Sir W. Wallace*, C. Edwards, Master, from Mocha 13th May.

The H. C. War Steamer, *Sesostris*, Captain Robert Moresby, from Falmouth 17th February, Cape 30th April, and Colombo 11th Instant, came in yesterday evening. She brings the following intelligence.

The expedition to China under Admiral Elliot had sailed from the Cape consisting of H. M. S. Melville, Blonde and Modestè. H. M. S. Blenheim was daily expected and was to proceed at once to the general rendezvous at Singapore. The H. C. Steamer Frigate *Sesostris* intended as a vessel of War, and will in all probability proceed to China. She is a beautiful craft certainly one of the prettiest looking vessels we have ever seen, and measures 860 Tons, and 220 horse power, and combines the qualities of sailing and steaming. She is commanded by Captain Moresby of the Indian, Navy—an officer who has distinguished himself very highly by his superior survey and other important services.

The H. C. Schooner *Mahi*, yesterday broke adrift from her moorings, but was luckily brought up before any damage occurred, this is the second of the H. C. Vessels that has gone adrift within a week.

We hear she is to be despatched to Aden about the 1st Proximo, and the H. C. Brig Taptee to the Persian Gulf very shortly.

WE understand that the heavy rains yesterday were very nearly floating the new Steam Frigate building in the dock before the proper time for her consignment to the bosom of her intended element.

THERE is a report prevalent that the 150 men of the 5th Regiment N. I. which escorted the late Lieutenant Clarke and his convoy through the Hills from Ilehree towards Kahun, were on their return cut up by the same party of Beloochees, who afterwards attacked Clarke. The party had no European officer with them, and it is said none could be spared.—Only a few men are reported to have straggled back to the Head Quarters of their Detachment. If this should prove true, we should hope that Government will soon re-inforce the Scindean Brigade both in officers and men, or if not, such success will embolden the Beloochees until some very strong measures are obliged to be taken with them. More money and lives are lost in moving small Detachments than should suffice to expedite whole regiments, and when a population are known to be robbers and murderers by profession, we must deprecate the policy which can expose weak details to be annihilated in the event of their European leader unhappily falling. We have a nest of hornets about our ears in Scinde and Affghanistan, and a strong Force such as formerly pacified Guzzerat ought to be employed during the cold season, and there is no doubt a similar quiet settlement of affairs might ensue. But we fear that so long as the influence of the Ameers of Scinde exists in the Country, we shall never gain quiet possession or render the rule of our ally Shah Shoojah secure and peaceable. We think the treaty with the Ameers the weakest measure in the last campaign. They had given sufficient provocation to call for a harsh treatment and only drew back at the last moment (having previously thrown every obstacle in the way of our army) when they found themselves unable to cope with the speedily advancing Force. We again express a wish that the authorities may see the necessity of increasing the army in Affghanistan and Scinde, for recent accounts represent the force as weak almost in every arm and particularly in European officers and men.

WE observe in the Extra of last night published by our Contemporary the *Courier*, a notice of the decease of John Fell Esquire who has we believe long resided in retirement on the Coast. Mr. Crawford the Accountant General is now at the head of the Civil Service, and we think very likely to be next for Council if his inclinations point that way.

These Casuaties will make some slight movements in the Civil Branch in which just now promotion and employment are much wanted. There are Civilians of 20 years standing out of employ on their Dewany allowances in Bombay at this moment. Surely something might be done for such men and in commou fairness no situation to which they are eligible should be disposed of before their claims are allowed.

IN common with a wide circle of Friends we deeply deplore the death of the Hon'ble JAMES SUTHERLAND which we have this day noticed in the columns of our contemporary of the *Courier*. The eulogium passed on him in his Journal is so just, that we can certainly take nought from it while we can add very little. His sagacity and *penetration* in sifting delicate matters of enquiry were so appreciated by Government, that in the late proceedings in the Southern Marhatta Country which had been instituted by the Political Agent against Ram Row the Dewan of the Rajah of Colapoor, Mr. Sutherland was selected to conduct the investigation. The Wisdom, Temper. Spirit and Patience, which he brought to this task can only be appreciated by those who are eye witnesses. "Ex uno disce omnes." We have merely instanced this case as one of many. The Inhabitants of Surat particularly will feel his loss severely. He was long among them duly appreciated, and universally beloved. His public career is so well known in Bombay as to require no comment. He advanced to the highest office of his service in which he commanded the respect of all, and retiring from Council became resident at Baroda an office which of late was anything but a bed of roses. From his general health we should have anticipated a longer career of usefulness, but we must bow to the inscrutable decrees of Providence. His memory will be enshrined in the hearts of his friends and dependents. To them his loss is orreparable.

THE Shares of the Bank of Madras are all taken This is ne more than we expected, and we do sincerely trust our good friends of Madras will get their Charter so worded, that no quibbling can alter the sense or give a handle to captiousness, to delay or abolish the institution. They have our example before their eyes. Three mortal years of loss, vexation and delay did the good citizens of Bombay suffer from the Calcutta Government. Beware in time ye men of Madras. You have your Governor and Members of Council at your head, get them to back you and fight for you. Be united in your own Camp. Recollect Œsops Fable of "the old Man and the Bundle of Sticks." Had our Bombayites remembered it they would have been spared much annoyance! In common with every well wisher of the interests of Commerce we offer our best aspirations for the welfare of the Madras Bank. It will encounter no apposition at home but let not its projectors wrap themselves in security if it is referred to India. The only thing in its favor is that we believe the quihi's are not quite so jealous of Madras as Bombay. They cant bear that we should get up our Steam while their Precursors and Comprehensives &c. &c. all end in smoke.

SOME very sensible advice to settlers about to proceed to New South Wales is given in the Calcutta *Commercial Advertiser* which we have extracted for the benefit of our readers. Gentlemen from this country who have visited different parts of this 5th Continent have described it has an El Dorado, and many who were there during the height of Wool speculation, considered that staple as a kind of Philosopher's stone. After the Mania had reached its height and men's minds had sobered down with their losses, a more healthy state of Trade ensued and we believe the settler who goes there with a resolution to emigrate for good and all, and only entertains modorate views of supporting himself and family, will not be disappointed. From all we have heard from persons of discrimination we do not think it a desirable speculation for a retired officer or Civilian from India. A bustling practical farmer or an enterprizing Merchant would no doubt succeed and perhaps realize large property, but with few exceptions the Anglo Indian would from inexperience and indolence be cheated by his Bailiff, Herdsmen, and Shepherds, et hoc genus omne, he would be the only well shorn animal on his farm, and would probably be a melancholy instance of the truth of the Proverb. "Of going out to get wool and coming back shorn."

IN noticing of what we said on the subject of Education, the *Bombay Herald* has mistaken personality for wit, he begins by talking about our "puny claw" an elegance of expression which requires no comment, we perceive however that he has found it a *claw*. For the rest of his lucubration it requires little answer. We had been accused of a systematic wish to lower the Parsee Community in the eyes of the public, and we accordingly corrected such a misrepresentation as we had a perfect right to do. The public in general will appreciate our endeavours to procure some regulations about the Humauls, &c. however such an attempt may be displeasing to our contemporary, and we are glad to know that our repeated notices have attracted some attention, and something is likely at last to be done. The army may judge between us on what has been said about Lieutenant Clarke's affair and the seapoys. Finally it is not our intention to annoy the public by Editorial bickerings.

Indian Intelligence.

CHINA.

GUN-BOATS, IN THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM SMUGGLING TRADE.—A great number of gun-boats, it is said as many as thirty, are being built at Canton to be employed, we hear, in the suppression of the Opium smuggling trade on the coast. The boats are to be of superior size and construction well manned and each armed with several guns, though there is some difficulty to effect the latter, the arsenals in Canton at present not being able, we are told, to muster more than nine guns.—*Canton Register, March 7.*

MR. MILNE OF THE COWASJEE FAMILY.—We are happy to say that there is every prospect of Mr. Milne, the chief mate of the *Cawasjee Family*, recovering from the wound he received from Capt. Dunbar is, we understand, to be sent to Singapore for his trial, and his passage has been taken in the *Charles Forbes.—Ibid, March* 14.

THE DRUID'S GUNS.—The following is the armament of H. M. S. Druid, Captain Lord John Churchill.

	guns	bore	weight	length
Main Deck	2	8 in.	69 cwt.	85 ft. 0 in.
	26	32 Prs.	40 „	7 ft. 6 in.
Quarter Deck	4	32 „	40 „	7 ft. 6 in.
Forecastle	12	32 „ cars.	15 „	
	44			

Weight of each broad side, 740lbs., which leaves for the weight of the large shot, 68lbs.—*Canton Register.*

The length of the two 8 inch guns on the D'ruids main deck is 8ft 10in, not *eighty-four* feet, as printed in our last number. The editor of the Canton Press has copied this ridiculous error of the press.

We are told the Druid is far from being in such good order as either the Volage or Hyacinth: the order and discipline of these two vessels are excellent.—*Canton Register, April 7.*

THE CHINESE INVINCIBLES.—On last Sunday morning three English gentlemen went on board the chop boats lying off the Leenfung temple, in the inner harbour, containing a division of the imperial invincibles. There are fifteen chop boats, containing about 500 soldiers, and that the chop boat men said that four hundred more were hourly expected. There are also two or three government row boats. The men were civil, and employed in the peaceful occupation of cooking or eating their breakfast. In the court yard of the temple there are three brass and three long iron guns. They are not mounted on carriages but on fourfooted iron stands about two feet high, on the fulcrum of which they traverse; the breech rests on the ground. It must be impossible to take a good aim with guns thus mounted.—*Ibid.*

PENANG.

THE CHINA FLEET.

Penang, April 3.—You will be glad to hear of the safe arrival of the Cameronians. All five transports are now at anchor off Penang. The *Ernaad* and *Defiance* arrived the 16th, the *Edmonstone* on the 17th, and the *Indian Oak* on the 18th instant. The old *Rohamanny* or *Rum-un-y*, as she is familiarly called,—the head-quarter ship of the regiment,—did not make her appearance until the 19th. As she has the reputation of being a good sailor, and as none of her consorts saw anything of her during the voyage, we were afraid that she must have met with some accident; and it was reported that the *Larne* was going out to look for her; but on the afternoon of the 19th, we had the pleasure of seeing her arrive safe, having been detained only by light winds and calms. The *Ernaad* and *Defiance* were in company during nearly the whole voyage. Their sailing was very equal, and many were the bets as to which would get in first. The former dropped her anchor first, and was declared winner. The *Indian Oak* made the best run, not having got out to sea until the 1st instant. The weather during the voyage was delightful—but *two* fine. Winds very light, but generally favorable, and frequent calms. The troops were, on the whole, very healthy. The *Rohomanny* lost one man, the *Indian Oak* one, and the *Ernaad* four—all, excepting one, of cholera. The skippers have been all *blown up* for disregarding instructions, and separating. The *Larne*, Captain Blake, arrived here on the 6th, with the *Defiance* and *Ernaad*. She is to keep us all in tight order for the future, and take very good care that we do not again separate. It is said, that we shall anchor frequently going through the straits, in order to keep the ships together. Our stay at Penang will be much longer than we anticipated. We are not to leave before the 5th, perhaps not until the 7th of next month. We then proceed direct to Singapore, without touching at Malacca, and expect to reach Singapore from the 20th to the 25th of May. Our stay at Singapore is, of course, at present very uncertain, but we understand, that it is to be as short as possible, and that we shall leave it as soon as all the ships are collected. We are quite in the dark as to our movements after we leave Singapore, and various and conflicting are the opinions of the knowing ones on the subject. Some—but these are the few—confers that they are completely at fault, unable even to form a conjecture. Some will have it that we are to proceed direct to Pekin, and taking the Emperor by the beard, or rather by his Queen—bring him at once to terms. Other say that we shall proceed first to Macao and Canton, and after bombarding the latter place, sail up the coast treating two or three large sea-ports in the same summary way, until we get to Chusan. Thence that we are to push on to Pekin, and have a little conversation with the Emperor, who by that time, it is supposed, will have become a little more tractable. The Commissariat appears to have been very active here, and determined that we shall not starve. Large quantities of hay, and five ship loads of bullocks, have been dispatched to Singapore, and plenty more of both are ready for embarkation. Merchants here have freight for Singapore, but cannot find ships. In conclusion you will be glad to hear that the whole Fauqui force, men and officers, are in excellent health, and the highest spirits, and quite ready—but this it is necessary to say—for a brush with the tea dealers. We are very glad to hear of the seizure of the two ships at Canton, and their conversion into men-of-war, and that the Celestials are putting their ports into order, for this looks as if they were in earnest, and really intended coming to the "scratch." A French ship *Robert le Diable*, has just arrived here, and professes being the latest news from China. They say, that the Chinese are making great preparations to receive us, and expect to crush the Fanquis at once.

Penang, April 28.—The vessel which leaves this for Calcutta not sailing so soon as anticipated, I add a postscript to my letter—not that I have any more news to communicate, but merely that you may have intelligence of this division of the expedition up to the above date. No more vessels connected with the force have arrived. We have heard that we are not to leave Singapore until the 15th of June; and as the commissariat have represented that the live stock sent on to that place are dying very fast, and that there is a great scarcity of provisions and stores of all kinds for troops, our stay at Penang will probably be much longer even than I mentioned in my letter. A schooner arrived here two days ago from China and Singapore, but brought no news of interest. The frigate *Druid* had arrived at the latter place from England. The good people of Penang have given a very warm reception to the Cameronians, and are at present on hospitable thought intent. Invitations to two balls have been issued,—one by the Governor, and the other by the gentlemen residents of Penang—and a third is talked of.—*Hurkaru.*

Penang, 28th April 1840.—Nothing now and no arrivals; we are all as gay as crickets. The residents give a ball on the 1st, and Mr. Salmond, the Governor, another on the 4th, to both of which we are all invited. Indeed we have been most kindly and hospitably received by all. Every one dines here, Madras fashion, viz. at 4 o'clock. The commissariat people are sending large quantities of hay by every opportunity from hence to Singapore and are also buying up every thing in the shape of a cow or bullock for dispatch to the same place. Sheep are scarce and not very good. First rate beef is also difficult to procure, though there is abundance of an inferior description. The soldiers receive fresh rations of beef and bread while in harbour; at first they got fresh pork every second day, but though apparently good and wholesome meat it disagreed so much with the men that it has been discontinued. There are quantities of fish procurable, some (particularly the pomfret,) excellent; fruit plentiful and good; *such* pines! the recollection of them will make my mouth water for the next dozen years. The *Wellesly* and *Lancier* (French brig) are at Singapore, at least so says a schooner which came in yesterday, but no news from China. The *Ayrshire* left to-day for Madras with 2 companies of sepoys from Malacca. The *Rohomoney* lost one man yesterday by dysentery, the rest all well.'—*Englishman.*

CLIPPER PACKETS BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND THE STRAITS.—The Schooner *Columbine* one of the Clipper packets recently established between Calcutta and the Straits, bound from that port to Singapore, put in here on Wednesday for water, and also through stress of weather, which she encountered after going down so far as the Sambilangs off which it appears she experienced the effects of the blowing weather witnessed in our harbour on Monday and Tuesday last. As the *Columbine* left Calcutta on the 10th ultimo for Singapore direct, she had no mails for this Island, and we subsequently have not received any newspapers by her, she sailed on the following day in prosecution of her voyage, but in going through the South channel with a Chullia *boomboatman* as pilot (instead of trusting to those regularly established for the Island) she ran aground on the Serang sand, not a quarter of a mile off the shipping, when the Consignees immediatefy dispatched a pilot to her assistance, who soon got her off. The other arrivals during the week are from Singapore; the Schooner *Soorat Jamal* and *Flora MacDonald* having been compelled to put back from the same cause forced the *Columbine* hither.—*Penang Gazette, May* 2.

EXCISE FARMS.—The annual sale of these farms, held on Monday the 27th ultimo, went off with great spirit, and yielded an increase of 12,000 Dollars per annum above the amount of last year's sale, a result that speaks favorable of the improved state of things in the settlement generally. There was an augmentation in each of the farms, but the principal increase was in those of Opium and Arrack.—*Ibid.*

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FOR THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—The *ala Gopala Kristnen* has returned from er landing, in excellent condition, the hty head of cattle shipped on board with only three casualties, a circumdering the crowded state of the vessel, supplies, reflects great credit on her comaptain Solomon, who it would appear made especial car do justice to his employers and the charterers. She sailed hence on the 6th ultimo. and after a stay of two days at Malacca and three at Singapore, returned on the 27th, with a splendid run of only three days from the latter station, and will again take her departure down the straits tomorrow. —We wish as much favorable mention could be made of the " Malacca Brigs" taken up here for similar service, but regret to say, that they have one and all proved *bad baryains*, owing undoubtedly not to their want of capaciousness and ability to stow what they undertook to convey, but to a defect in the discipline observed in these description of vessels, the Nacodas and Commanders and the Officers very often not being distinguished from the Serang or common Lascar. It is said that great mortality occurred amongst the cattle shipped in these vessels ; and that had not the Steamer *Diana* been, with a laudable foresight, dispatched to tow them to Singapore as she met them, the casualties must have been much greater.

Other supplies are now going on in the Barques *Louisa*, *Fyzoo Carrim*, and the Brigs *Futteh Islam*, *Khodabux*, *Futteh Raymon* and Schooner *Venus*—all reported to sail between to-morrow and Wednesday next.—Cattle continues to be pouring in still in numbers, and flour and soojee are tendered daily whilst there is no intermission in the delivery of hay and fresh grass about the collection of which the majority of the poor people seen to be principally engrossed.—We understand that rather an extraordinary *fracas* regarding a lot of cattle that were purchased on the frontiers of Province Wellesley bordering on the Siamese territories has created great sensation, and is likely to become the subject of serious legal investigation ; but as we have heard but one side of the story (without vouching, of course of its correctness) we refrain from saying any more on the subject until the merits of the case come to be fully known, when we shall probably offer our remarks thereon.—*Ibid.*

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE OFFICERS OF H. M. LARNE AND THE CAMERONIANS.—This entertainment was given to the gallant officers above mentioned yesterday evening of the Admiralty House by the gentlemen resident on the Island, but as the party was kept up to a very late hour, much beyond our usual time of going to press, we are unable to give particulars, but hope some of our good friends will favor us with them for our next number.—*Ibid;*

MALLACCA.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF THE TROOPS OF THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

The Barque *Louisa*, having, as we understand, one hundred and odd head of Cattle on board, from Penang bound to Simpapore, came into harbour on Tuesday evening last to obtain a supply of fodder and water. The Cattle on board are the property of the Government ; and are a portion of those brought up on account of the Commissariat for the Chinese Expedition. We believe several have died. The circumstance, however of the *Louisa* being obliged to put in here for a further supply of fodder for the live Stock on board of her speaks in language not to be misunderstood, of the inefficiency of the present arrangements. Had these things been left to the proper Department, an occasion for any vessel conveying cattle between the Stations calling in at an intermediate Port would have been avoided. But this is an excellent illustration of the conduct of the British Government in the East—" Penny wise and pound foolish. Why was not the practice which obtains in every other place in the British empire, except that portion under the rule of the East Inda Company, followed in this instance ? Had this enterprise—this rumoured China war—been left in the hands of the officers of the *Queen's service*, we should have had notices upon notices inviting tenders for the supply of the troops. But no ; *John Company* supposing that he can do it in this fashion at a much cheaper rate !—We shall see in the end.—*Malacca Weekly Register, April* 2.

Since the above was in type, and had, in fact, been actually set up, we have learned, that the Cattle on board the *Louisa* is not actual Government property, but a speculation sent to Singapore on private account. It may be so ; but we know that the principle contented for by us applies with peculiar force to the conduct of Government in this China affair.

PIRATES AT THE BIRDS NEST'S ISLANDS.

We have heard of the appearance in the neighbourhood of those Islands of several *Piratical Prahus* ; but believe that they are only detatched vessels belonging to the fleet of the famous Tuan Mohomed Saad of *Pinang Gazitte* celebrity. It appears, by the tenor of private letters received, here a few days ago from Penang, that, in consequence of certain information received, the Gun boat stationed at that Settlement had proceeded to the Islands for the purpose of intercepting the fleet ; but on arriving in close proximity to them, the Commander of the Gun boat found that the Squadron of Prahus cruizing about there, presented too formidable a front ; fearing to be overpowered by numbers, as the Malays were preparing to do battle by geting up their boarding nettings, &c. he very prudently up helm and ran away for Penang ; not being ambitious, we snppose, either of naval glory, or posthumous, fame ! We trust, notwithstanding, that the *Dana* which our readers will recollect we mentioned last week as having proceeded to the Birds *Nest's Islands*, will bring a good account of them on her return.—*Ibid*

PORT OF RENDEZVOUS FOR THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

(*From the Malacca Weekly Register, April* 9.)

We resume the consideration of this subject. In our observations of the 26th ultimo we affirmed, that it was frequently from inattention to the minor agents, that many great enterprizes had failed—thus disappointing the sanguine anticipations of their projectors, and covering all concerned with obloquy and disgrace ; of which history affords sufficient evidences. As it is not possible, however, that the Straits Settlements will be subject to a campaign during the year of grace 1840, we shall confine our remarks to the relative advantages which either Station affords, in point of climate as a port of rendezvous for the present, or any futures armament sent to the Eastward for the purpose of aggressive or defensive operations ; because, we conceive, we have already sufficiently discussed the eating and drinking part of the question. In selceting a Station at which the fleet and forces expected to the Eastward may rendezvous, the first question that would present itself for consideration would be, do the resources of the sister Settlements presen advantages compensative for the ill effects that would arise from insalubrity of climate, and the consequent physical unfitness of any expedition intended for active service which might chance to call in at them ?—Is the certainty of the advantages arsising from a well provided Commissariat at either of those Stations, an equivalent for those which are sure to result from a well chosen Port of rendezvous ? What was the occasion of the great devastation of human life among the troops and seamen of the armament to the *Havapnah* in 1762 when out of 10 000 troops forming the expedition, 5,000 fell victims to the unwholesemeness of the climate and the distempers engendered by it, and 3,000 seamen and marines rendered unfit for active duty ? The same fatality attended the expedition known in history as the " *Walcheren Expeditions* ;" when 10,000 men fell victims to the inclemency of the climate alone. Such was the case with regard to the crews of the *Coroline, Howe*, and *Madusa* Frigates, which vessels lay for a very short time at Kedgeree and Diamond Harbour in Bengal and, were very near being depopulated from fever and fluxes ; which probably would not have been the case had they lain at Saugur or even higher up. On the 2nd of March 1804, His Majesty's Ship *Centurion* dropped anchor in Bombay Harbour, on her retorn from Surat ; at which time the Ship's company were in perfect health. During the next week the weather was variable—hot hot and sultry, in general, through the day, alternated with cold damp chills at night ; when the dews were heavy and the land winds been from the adjacent mountain coast On the 9th of the same mouth, several men complained of slight indisposition, which was not considered of any importance. On the morning of the 10th eighteen men complained of having been taken suddenly ill the previous night On. the 11th, nine more patients were added to the list. The 12th saw ten more added to the Sick list ; the 13th eight more ; on the 14th nine more ; 15th five ; 19th, five ; 17th eight ; 18th six ; 19th twelve ; 20th five ; 21st ten ; and from that day to the 30th twenty two more patients were added to the number of sick and although, ultimately, nearly all recovered. it shows the rapidity with which the fever ran thro' the Ships company : rendering the greater portion physically unfit for duty in the short space of *twenty one* days.

Having thus far, we conceive, shown the disastrous effects arising from unhealthy chosen Stations, and the comparative importance of attending to secondary calses as far as health and physical efficiency are concerned, we shall turn to the meteorology of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca ; and adduce a few further facts in support of the excellence of our climate, and its superiority over the sister Settlements.

The mean annual temperature for Penang, Singapore, and Malacca are as follows :—

Mean annual temperature for Penang on the plains 790 53
do, do. do. Singapore. 80 63
do. do do. Malacca.... 78 71

Captain JAMES LOW in his dissertation on Pesnang and Province Wellesley, states, that " the *atmosppene* of Penarg is more loaded with *equauns vapour* than that of Province Wellesley," and, onsequently unhealthy. The mean temperature of Penang plains is about $\frac{1}{2}$d of French it ?—The late Dr. Ward of the Madras service has established, beyond a doubt, the salubrity of the 8Fahrenheit, while that of Malaca. is really above 3d. and the medium during the day is 80d. of Tahrenheitclimate of Malacca over that of the other Settlements ; and estimated the mean temperature of the above two places as follows :

Penang, on the plains, highest temperature .. 90.1.
do. do. lowest do 79½
do. do. mean do..... 70½
Malacca seldom higher on the plains than.... 80 9
do mean temperature..... 80d.

Besides these, we have the evidence of one fully competent to form a correct opinion on the subject he says .—

" The Malayan peninsula, from its being a narrow slip of land washed on both sides and nearly encompassed by the ocean—constantly covered with verdure,—and open to the sea breezes, is blessed with a milder and cooler air than any congental part of India between the bordering on the coast."*

During the months of January, February and tropics and March this year, we find, by a meteorogical table in our possession, that the daily range of the thermometer has been from 72d. to 80d. to Farenheit.

We think the facts here adduced are sufficient to establish the superiority we claim for our beautiful climate ; and we trust these hints will not be lost one the authorities.

We shall now offer a few remarks on the observations of our Penang contemporary which have been called forth by our " Suggestious" written some week seago We at once concedo, that the resources of Penang are in many instances superior to those of Singapore or Malaccat For instance ; Cattle is easily procured from the opposite coast and the neighbouring State of *Quedah*. Water is far more aburndant at Penang and of a purer description than at Singapore but not more so than at Malacca ; and we doubt whether the facilities for procuring it at Penang are greater than those we possess Bread is plentiful at that Island but so is at Singapore. Poultry is also cheaper than at Singapore. But we see nothing else in the resources of that Settlement which could not be easily obtained here. In estimating the amount of Poultry sent from Malacca to Singapore, we have not inclined of course " *casualties*," because we, dit not make an allowance for the increased expertation during the last official year which will far exceed that of the previous. Neither have we iucluded the quantity coming through the rivers *Lingie* and *garter* ; which with that finding an outlet hro' the Malacca river amount we have been credibly informed, to 12,000 dozens of Poultry exported to Singapore annually making somewhete about *thirth two dozens per day* Coffee can also be procured from the neighbouring States, and from the interior. Again ; although Penang is certainly possessed of a superior Harbour to Malacca we have one advantage over her which is that vessels riding at anchor here can put to sea on cases of emergency much quicker than they could at Penang. We believe that our contemporary is mistsn formed as to the circumstance of the *majority* of the naval force remaining at that Island for three weeks. The whole of the squadron and transports lay at Malacca for several weeks and rade at anchor here in perfect safety We will, however, not quarrel with our Penang contemporary but shall come to a compromise of interests by going halves in the expedition, and splitting the difference between us ; (that is supposing Lord Auckland will allow us to do as *we* wish.) There is nothing social intercourse like an union of interests : It is the grand panacea for all the conflicting ills of life. Perhaps our irascible Singapore Friend would also like to go *snooks* with us ? If so, we are afraid we must consent to allow him a share of the loaves and fishes. But *his* claims are of course, " ad referendum."

* J. Jonvson Esq. M. D. of the Royal College of Surgeour—London.

CALCUTTA.

(*From the Commercial Advertiser, June* 3.)

A Native Life Assurance Society, it appears, is to be established in Calcutta. The captial is to be five lacs of rupees, divided into 1,000 shares of 500 rupees each. About 300 shares have already been subscribed for.

Our Mofussil Subscriber, on the affairs of Australia, next proposes the following question :

Question.—" Would it be advisable for a person " with a small family to go to Adelaide, or elsewhere, with a capital of only 20,000 Rs. and, " if so, what precautions would he need to adopt, " to guard against being cleared out, through the " kindness of old and experienced settlers, a circumstance that has occurred not unfrequently ?"

Answer.—We have already answered the commencement of the foregoing query in our number of last Saturday, where we stated that a person brought up respectably, ought not to emigrate with a less sum than £ 2,000, or Rs 20,000.

As it regards the precautions it would be not cessary to adopt to prevent imposition, our advice would be, to procure letters of introductron from friends in the country from which you were about to emigrate, to settlers of established respectability. If you could so manage on your arrival, as not to allow any friend or stranger to know any thing definite relative to your intended proceedings, you would be more likely to hear disinterested remarks, of which you would of course avail yourself. It not unfrequently happens, that a settler has some particular spot in view for a friend or relative, regarding which, he would diligently avoide speaking, did he know that you were in search of grant. You may also procure a copy of the surveyor's map, divided into sections of 640 acres each. This map will immediately shew you what portions of the district are unoccupied. If the map should discover a wide space, intervening between two inhabited spots, you may, with certainty, draw an inference that [illegible] Because it may be easily understood that no settler would have gone on further into the bush, had he met with ground suitable for farming purposes, in localities nearer townships. The best plan would be, to leave your wife and family at one of the towns, and provided with letters of introduction, at once proceed on a tour of discovery, and it would, indeed be strange, did you not in a short time, discover some place adapted to your purpose. When you have resolved on settling on any particular site, you make known your desire to the Colonial Secretary's office, who immediately put up the lost for public auction, at a certain upset price, and if no other bidder appear, (as is generally the case,) you become the purchaser.

Great care must be taken when purchasing a ready stocked farm. If you discover that a farmer for some very plausible reason, wishes to dispose of his estate, and you perceive no disposition on the part of the old established neighbours, to purchase the property, avoid coming to any terms. You may as a general rule, depend on it, that where live stock, or a certain number of culturable cres of ground are to be sold, there will be many aidders among those, who have been long settled be the colony, and, are consequeutly enabled to inpreciate the intrinsic value of farming stoke.

If you should have letter of introductien to any reson, in whom you discover a wish to dispose of petle. &c. and urges on you the advantages ofi catoming a purchaser,—you may depend on it as a general rule, that he is not a true friend. The fact is, that where settlers wish to dispose their stock, it is only for the purpose of buying better, and they eagerly take advautage of your griffinage, to load you with a burthen, they themselves cannot bear. Good stock, will always fetch a corresponding price—and is seldom procurable, either by public or private sale. You will more generally find it going off by auction, because the owner, knowing how eager all capitalists are to increase their stock,—reasonably,—and seldom fallaciously, expects that competition will ensure him higher prices than are to be procured by private sale.

We must defer replyed to our correspondents remaining question. " In what manner should " the new settler proceed to purchase or obtain a " grant from Government of the required quantity " of land and having obtained it, what method " should he persue in stocking his farm, and " erecting the farm houses, and a dwelling " house ?"—*I bid*

MADRAS.

(*From the Spectator, June* 6.)

We publish in to-day's " *Spectator*," the last half yearly report of the " Madras Chamber of Commerce," which was laid before the General Meeting a few weeks since, and, had it not been from accidental inadvertence would haveappeared sooner in our columns. It will be seen that the labours of this useful body embarce a variety of subjects of great interest to the prosperity of this Presidency, all of which will we trust obtain that consideration from Government, which their importance so well deserves.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SEVENTH HALL YEARLY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAID BEFORE A GENERAL MEETING, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22D APRIL 1840,

TRANSIT DUTIES.

Very shortly after the last Annual Meeting the Committee thought it right to address Government again on the subject of the Transit Duties, for the total repeal of which this Chamber has so frequently prayed. It was urged by the Committee that these duties has been abolished for nearly two years in Bombay, and that this Presidency was now left to bear alone the burthen of an impost, the impolitic and vexatious effects of which had been fully admitted by the Government ; that the length of time the question had been under consideration had afforded ample scope for that caution with which so important a step should be attended, and opportunity for devising a substitute, if such were necessary ; that in the mean time all the evil effects of the duties were daily left by the trade of the country, and the possibility of testing the advantage to the revenue from their total abolition was indefinitely deferred ; and moreover, that the longer the trade should continue to be depressed by these and other burthens, the more its powers of reaction would be impaired, and the more distant would the expected advantages be rendered. The Committee finally expressed their hope that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council would be pleased to take these circumstances into his consideration, and to urge upon the Government of India the expediency in every point of view, whether of public or private interest, of putting an end to the Transit Duties altogether. To this communication, dated 8th November last, they regret to say they have had no reply.

SALT.

The Committee addressed a letter to Government on the 25th November last, bringing to notice that the period fixed in a notification of the Board of Revnue published in August 1834 for the suspension of the Export of Salt to Calcutta from this Coast, had expired, but that no arrangements appear to be making for the re-opening of the Trade. The Committee expressed a hope that the supply of Government Salt to private parties for export, might be renewed. At the same time they stated their conviction that this measure, if granted, would still fall far short of what ought to be conceded to this Presidency in respect to the Salt Trade ; and they solicited the influence of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to obtain for the Merchants of Madras the privilege of manufacturing Salt on the principle of an Excise duty, which had been already conceded to the Presidency of Bombay, and was believed to be in contemplation for that of Bengal. This letter which is long and cannot be conveniently abridged, is printed in the Appendix, that the Chamber may be aware of the grounds on which the above request was urged. The Government have not favored the Committee with a reply. In furtherance of the same object the Bombay Chamber af Commerce were requested to furnish the Committee with a statement of the quantity of Salt exported generally from their Presidency, (and to the Malabar Coast and Bengal in particular) for two or three years before the Act XXVII. of 1837 (by which an excise duty was imposed upon Salt manufactured in the Bombay teritories) and since the passing of that Act, distinguishing the two periods. This information has not yet been received.

EXPORT DUTY ON CEYLON CINNAMON.

At the solicitation of the Chamber of Commerce in Ceylon the Committee addressed a letter to the East India and China Association requesting their asssistance in obtaining for the Merchants of that Colony a reduction in the Export duty upon Cinnamon, which is stated to amount on an average to 200 per Cent. on the prime cost of the article.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

The Government were requested to recsind their rule which prohibits the allowance of any specified number of lay days in engagements with Ships for the conveyance of Troops,—which rule appeared to the Committee to be inconsistent with general usage, and calculated to give an undue advantage to the Government, in transactions of this nature. In reply the Committee were informed that the practice of allowing lay days had been productive of much inconvenience, and could not be revived but that as the usual charter party requires that all expedition shall be used in embarking and disembarking Troops and Stores, the Government will be prepared to give special consideration to any claims to compensation arising out of unusual detention.

MEMORIAL TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

The Chamber will remember that in the month of October 1837, a Memorial was addressed to the Court of Directors praying, 1st for the abolition of the Transit Duties, 2nd that a certain sum might be annually set apart from the revenues of this Presidency for the construction of roads and other means of internal communication, and 3rd for an extension of the independent powers of the Madras and Bombay Governments. The Committee received on the 28th of October last the Court's reply to the Memorial. In respect to the first object it was stated that the abolition of the Transit Duties must be governed by general and not by merely local considetations, and would be noticed in the Court's correspondence with the Government of India. In respect to the second object, viz. : the application of a certain sum annually to the improvement of internal communication, the Court declined entertaining the proposal. At the same time they stated their readiness at all times to sanction any projects which should appear to promise advntages commensurate with the outlay, but that all such projects must be determined by their own merits. With respect to the third object, viz. the extension of the powers allowed to the local Government, the Court observed that such questions cannot properly come under the cognizance of the Chamber of Commerce.

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GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

Notwithstanding the apparent success of the applications formerly made by the Chamber for the registry of Government Promissory Notes, on their transmission into the interior, and which may be supposed to have led to the notifications published in the *Gaeettce* of the 17th May and 29th October last, unforeseen objections have been raised on the part of the Accountant General, who being guided by the letter of the notifications has declined registering notes unlessupon transfer from one holder to another, thereby excluding all such as, having been sent from the Provinces to Madras for receipts of interest or other purposee, require to be returned to their owners, from the benefit of registry. It seems clear that this was not the intention of the Government when they issued the notifications in question, and the suject being now under reference to the Government of India, the Committee have no doubt the mistake will be corrected.

MACHINE FOR CLEANING COTTON.

The Machine for cleaning Cotton received some months since from the Glasgow East India and China Association has been forwarded toG. Fischer Esq. at Salem, with the request that he will try it and favour the Committee with his opinion upon its merits. Dr. Wight, Secretary to the Horticultural Society, who was good enough to try the machine in conjunction with one of the Members of the Committee, expressed a very favourable opinion of its capabilities as an instrument for cleaning Cotton.

European Intelligence.

HATTON-GARDEN.

Street Preachers and Thieves.—On Monday *Thomas Gillivan*, aged 13 ; *Richard Daley*, aged 12. and *Thomas Dampsey*, aged 9 years, were charged by Mr. Thomas Dismore, jeweller, of No. 11, Clerkenwell-green, and one of the Board of Guardians to the parish of Clerkenwell, with having been concerned in picking pockets, on Sunday last, under the following circumstances :—Mr. Dismore having been sworn, stated that on Sunday morning last an itinerant preacher, who was in the habit of holding forth every Sunday, and bawling out to the great annoyance of himself and family. and the whole of the inhabitants, commenced preaching on Clerkenwell-green, opposite his (Mr. Dismore's) house, whereby he collected a large body of persons, and some of the lowest ruffians imaginable were among the assemblage. His daughters were standing at the drawing-room windows, and they called his attention to the manœuvres of the prisoners, when he saw the prisoner Gillivan take something from a gentleman's pocket, and hand it to the prisoner Daley. They then left the spot, and shortly afterwards they returned again and commenced weighing several persons' pockets, and he (witness) distinctly perceived the younger prisoner (Dempsey) put his hand into several pockets and steal property, and he was busily engaged amongst the crowd. Witness gave information to a policeman, and the prisoner Dempsey was taken to the stationhouse. Mr. Greenwood said, that it was evident that such preaching had no influence upon the prisoners. He inquired of Mr. Dismore whether he thought the preacher was at all concerned in getting up an assemblage to facilitate picking pockets? Mr. Dismore—"I cannot say that ; but it is a most disgraceful nuisance to the whole neighbourhood every Sunday. The preacher bawls and raves like a maniac, and on one occasion I heard him tell the mob that he had held a conference with God Almighty, who had deputed him to promulgate his doctrines ; and his demeanour, manners, and oratory, made it evident that he was a low, uneducated man, and he was always surrounded by a set of scoundrels and blackguards." Mr. Greenwood said he could not assist him, unless he could state that he was there to collect a mob for the purpose of picking pockets. Mr. Dismore said he was one of the Directors and Guardians, and he consulted with Mr. Selby, the vestry clerk, upon the subject, and they memorialised the Secretary of State, who sent an answer to the police, but the practice was still continued, and the police would not interfere. The subject is now before the Secretary of State Such bawlings and ravings on the Sabbathday were disgraceful, and an intolerable nuisance, and ought to be put down. Mr. Greenwood said, that there was a clause in the New Police Act which would justify the giving in charge of any person who bawled out or made noise, to the annoyance of the inhabitants. Inspector Penny said that he had made a report of the circumstance, but their orders were, not to interfere. Mr. Dismore—"Although I cannot say that the preacher is concerned with pickpockets, he is always surrounded by those who attend for that purpose. It appeared from Inspector Penny's statement, that when the prisoner Dempsey was brought to the station-house, he picked his pocket in a most dexterous manner, while his back was turned momentarily. On being questioned, he said that he lived in St. Giles's, with the other prisoners, and they procured their living by thieving. They lived in a room together, where they fried their steaks. Archer proceeded to the address which he gave, where he found the other prisoner in bed, and he took them into custody, and they were identified by Mr. Dismore. Dempsey said that he had been twice in the "Stone Jug" (Newgate), and three times in the "Steal" (the House of Correction), and him and his cousin were tried at the last Old Bailey Sessions, when he was "turned up" (acquitted), and his cousin was sent "over the water" for ten years. He also said that Newport and Clare markets were fine places to pick women's pockets on Saturday nights, as he could squeeze in between them, and he confessed that he picked a woman's pocket at Newport-market on last Saturday night of six shillings. St. John-street was also a fine place for picking pockets, because one side of the way was so dark at nights, but the City was the best place in all London for doing business. On being asked what he did with the handkerchiefs, when he stole them, he replied that he sold them to a Jew in Field-lane, Saffronhill and he got a shilling for a swell one, and sixpence for a queer one. His father was a travelling tinker, and he had no mother. He was committed to the House of Correction for two months, and his companions for two months and hard labour in the House of Correction.

MARYLEBONE.

On Monday a well-dressed young man named *John Ward*, was charged before Mr. Rawlinson of having plundered his master, Mr. Michael Culling Cotton, collector of her Majesty's Customs, 5, East Cliff. Dover, of valuable property in jewellery, &c. to a considerable amoun. The prosecutor deposed that the prisoner had been in his service as footman about eight months, and that he absconded from the house on the morning of the 29th ult. Information of his flight was given to the town police, when his boxes, which were left open, were searched, and in them nearly the whole of his clothing was found together with 14 keys of various sizes and descriptions. On the following Thursday, Mrs. Cotton, upon going to her trinket-box, found that it had been rifled of its contents, consisting of massive gold chains and diamond and other rings. One of the rings was very valuable, and it appeared that the prisoner, in order to possess himself of the property, had forced open the box lock, which he had afterwards torn off and placed under the mattress of his bed, where it was discovered by one of the servants. Forrester, the Mansion-house officer, has had the matter inh is hand, and the particulars of the robbery have been given in the *Hue and Cry*. I have since satisfied myself that I have been robbed by the prisoner of other articles in addition to those named. Mr. Rawlinson—"Where did you meet him at last ?" Prosecutor—"In consequence of a communication made to me, I came up to London on Sunday. and police sergeant Pitt, of the D division, took me to his (prisoner's) lodgings at No. 19, North-street, Manchester-square. The sergeant entered the room first, and on my following him, the first thing I beheld was one of my wife's rings lying upon the table. Sergeant Pitt said, that in the apartment were found, not only the ring before alluded to, but a dressing-case, several pairs of gloves, and a number of silk handkerchiefs, all of which prosecutor identified as belonging to him. The prisoner had in his pocket some duplicates relating to a portion of the plunder, and which he had pledged in four or five different towns. Mr. Rawlinson (to the prisoner)—"Do you wish to say any thing now ? You will not be tried in London, and you are not bound to speak unless you think proper." Prisoner—"I am guilty." The prisoner will be conveyed away in the custody of the sergeant to be examined fully by the authorities at Dover, in the gaol of which place is confined the prisoner's brother, who was apprehended a few days ago on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery.

QUEEN'SSQUARE.

St. Partrick's-day has not for many years been productive of fewer, rows broken heads, or skrimmages for life and love, than were brought under the consideration of the Majestrateon Wednesday morning. For the honour of "ould Ireland," however, there was a case which deserves to be recorded. Henry Mackeriff, a splendidly grown shoot from the best portion of the best part of that beautiful Irish "pisantry" who luxuriate in the bogs and pathless fasnesses of the north of Ireland, was charged with having upset, overthrown, and in various ways annoyed and molested divers of her Majesty, loyal and peaceable subjects. Frederick Alder of Queen's Elm, Chelsea, licensed victualler (a little man whome the prisoner might have easily tucked under his arm) stated that on Tuesday afternoon the defendant, who was a hawker of Irish linens tablecloths, &c., came into his house and called for a glass of beer, which was served, to him, and he paid for it. He then displayed the goods he had for sail, and the complainant purchased a tablecloth from him. They were bargaining for a small piece of linen' when defendant called for a pint of stont, which he paid for and drank. There were several persons present, and the defendant challenged one of hem to playa game at skittles ;the challenge was accepted, and the defendant lost game after game. The landlord then said that although he had not played for some time. he would play him thepowerful Irishman, looking at his pigmy antagonist, at once agreed, but he lost two games in a very short time. This in some measure rufffed his temper, and he chatlenged the landlord to wrestle with him. This the landlord declined, but the gaint instantly seized him in his arms and threw him on his back on the ground. He seized three others in succession, and disposed of them in a similar manner, and there they lay stretched side by side like nine pins. A fifth (the only person left standing) said, that if the defendant attempted to treat him so, he would "serve him out" The defendant and that person struggled and fought, and in the mean time the police were called in, and the defendant was with great difficulty secured. Mr. Burrell asked if the defendant was drunk ? The complainant said he appeared to have been drinking. John Cottereli, 177, B, said he was called in by the landlord, and, on trying to take the defendant into custody, he was seized and thrown upon the ground. The defendant struck him violently with his left hand, and with a stick which he held in his right hand he beaboured away with great power. Witness contrived to regain his legs, but was again brought to the ground by his Irish antagonist, who appeared determined to keep hold of Him. Some other constables came up, and the defendant was kept down, his arms and legs were tied, and, being placed in a truck, was conveyed to the stationhouse. Mr Burrell—"What have you to say to this charge?" The defendant said he had been drinking, and was very sorry for what he had done. "I was alone," said he," and what could I do amongst them all ?" The sergeant said, he had been some time in the service, and a more desperately violent man he never saw in his life. Mr. Burrell ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of 40s, or in default to be imprisoned for 14 days. The fine was paid, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

HUNTINGDON.

Abduction of a Young Lady.—*Frederick Rees Barratt* was indicted for feloniously and from motives of lucre taking away and detaining one Mary Ellis, against her will, she having an interest in certain real and personal estates, with intent to marry or defile her, & MartinMayle was charged with feloniously aiding and abetting him to do and commit that felony.. Mr. Andrews and Mr. Byles conducted the case for the prosecutrix ; Mr. Sydney Taylor and Mr. Gunning for the prisoners. Silence having been restored within side, Mr. Andrews laid the facts of the case before the Jury. The prosecutrix, Mary Eills, a very handsome and inteligent girl, is the orphan child of a wealthy farmer formerly residing in the neighbourhood of Peterborough. She entered her seventeenth year in January last. In the beginnig of last year she was at a respectable boarding-school at Stamford, kept by a Mrs. Wilton, where the prisoner Barratt, who is a young music master, was in the habit of giving lessons in singing to the young ladies. Miss Ellis was one of his pupils, and it appeared that an ardent attachment sprung up between them ; several letters passed between the parties, and vows of mutual attachment were exchanged. The prisoner was introduced to her mother, sister, and other members of her family ; but partly in consequence of his "gaiety," and partly in consequence of hip extreme youth, his addresses were not favourabid received by them. In July last she was removes by her mother from the school at Stamford. any sent to one at Somersham, in this county, kept by one Miss Pocock. Here the prisoner continued to write to the lady, though it appeared they had very few opportunites of meeting. Towards the end of February last Barratt left Stamford for the neighbourhood of Somerham. On the 3rd inst, the young ladies in Mrs. Pocock's school went out after morning lessons, and were walking arm in arm in "ranks," according to the prescriptive usage amongst boarding-school misses when they met the prisoner in a gig driven by the prisoner Mayle. who is the ostler at an inn in Somersham. The prosecutrix was leading the ranks with Miss Maria Pocock, a relation of the mistress. The gig no sooner got within a few yards of the young leadies than it stopped, and Barratt sprang from it, and in an instant was by the side of Miss Ellis. She said to Miss Maria Pocock, "Oh, here he is, what shall I do ?" and hardly had the words escaped her, when Barratt, saying in a rapid and indistinct manner, "Mary, my dear, I want you," put his arm round her waist and hurried her to the gig. She was frightened, but the whole proceeding was so sudden and unexpected that she had not time to make any successful resistance. The prisoner boneded after her into the gig, and seating himself by her side (she sitting in the middle), Mayle drove on towards St. Ives at a very quick pace. In the meantime the young lady's late companions were seen flying in all directions, this "Eagle in a dove-cote" having fluttered them in the most unusual and frightful manner. Shrough the villages of Colne and Bluntisham the ostler drove, Miss Ellis in vain requesting to be set down, and occasionally calling out. In a shorter space of time than a gig ever before journeyed from Somersham to St Ives, they reached the latter town, where Mayle got our and left them. Barratt then took the reins and drove to the Fountain Inn, at Huntingdon, where he called out lustily for a "chaise on," which did not come at his command. The young lady was handed by him from the gig, and was shown into a private room, where she sat until the chaise, which Barratt told her was ordered "for Peterborough," was ready. Some uneasiness was excited in her mind by hearing him ask how far it was to Thrapstone, as she know that the road that leads to that town leads not to Peterborough, but he assured her that he was going to the latter city, and she was satisfied. On to Thrapstone and to Wellingborough they passed, but she did not at either place request any one to aid or rescue her. She told him, she said, several times on the road, "that she would never marry him." He had a brace of pistols with him. They passed through Northampton, and on to Weedon, the prisoner having asked her to accompany him there, that he migh go on by the railway, and send her back to her brother in the chaise. Whilst they were at Weedon her brother came up, and took her back with him to Northampton, the prisoner going to London by the railway, where he was arrested a few days afterwards. Miss Ellis was examined at considerable length. She admitted she loved the prisonar ; and that, although her friends had become averse to the prisoner paying his addresess to her, still that circumstance did not shake her affection. Witness stated that when the prisoner gave her lessons, half-an-hour used to be devoted to talking over their engegements. Sometimes they kissed each other ; and she had a ring which was given to her by Barratt, which she had not parted with notwithstanding this affair. She then detailed the particulars of gitting into the chaise, and admitted that she made no effort to alight ; that when her brother came up with them at Weedon, he drank wine with the prisoner. Barratt, on that occasion, said—"Mary, I hope you will not forget me ?" I repied, "Oh, no I never shall. He afterwards kissed me in the room ; his arm was round my neck. I did not call out, or resist. or claim my brother's protection. He was present. The prisoner said, 'You will write to me, Mary ?' and I told him 'I would,' but I did not intend to do so. We shook hands at parting, and he said, 'Good bye Mary.' I repeated 'Good bye,' and we then parted.' Several letters were put in. They were written by the young lady to Barratt, requesting him to discontinue all correspondence, as it was against the wishes of her friends ; and to act contrary to their notions would be to incur their displeasure and render her unhappy Mr. S. addressed the Jury for the prisoners, Parke directed Mayle to be acquitted, ship observed, that he left it for the first, whether the prosecutrix had that she was a person of porpert that she was carried away by the priso her will ; thirdly, that his object was her ; and fourthly, that he was actuatted by sordid motive of lucre, and not by regard and affection for her person. All these she must satisly them of before they could find him guilty. The Jury in a few minutes returned a verdict, acquitting the prisoner of the felony, being of opinion that this object in wishing her to marry him was not to possess himself of her for une, but found him *Guilty* of a common assault, and recommended him to mercy. The Learned Judge sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for 15 months, but without hard labour. The prisoner and the young lady are both very good-looking people, and both evinced great feeling and emotion during this very singular and intgresting inquiry. The young lady is a very intelligent person and the Learned Judge said he had rarely seen so much capacity in so young a famale.

GLASGOW.

Fever.—The state of Fever stands as follow :—131 patients in the Royal Infirmary ; 60 admitted from the 21st of Dec., to the 28th Dce., no lines lying for admission.

London Mail.—We understand that Mr. Walker, Tontine Hotel, has got the contract for the Carlisle, Manchester, and London mails, to come into operation on 5th April, 1840.

Fire.—On Sabbath night, about seven o'clock, the alarm of fire was given, and found to proceed from the shopof Mr. Miller, victualler, in Stockwell, Street. Two engines, and a few butts, were speedily on the spot, but, from its being noticed almost at the outset, the flames were extinguished without the application of the engines.

Death from Intoxication.—On Monday se'night, a married woman, residing in Centre Street, Tradeston, died in her own house from the effects of immoderate drinking. When her body was found on the cold and damp floor, the rats had consumed parts of her feet.

"The Deil's awa' wi' the Exciseman"—This is a piece of most exquisite statuary, so perfect in all its parts that we do not know whether to admire the design or the execution most. The artist, Mr. Anderson, by this splendid production of his chisel, has earned for himself a name which will last while a taste for the fine arts remain. We might attempt to give a description, but we would much rather that our readers would go and judge for themselves. One observation, however, we may be allowed to make, and that is, that Mr. Anderson's de'il, like the de'il of our old friend, the late Andrew Henderson, of Proverb memory, has got the very identical nose of the Duke of Wellington. This is perhaps too bad—could no other nose have been selected (Sir Robert Peel's for instance) by these two artists whereon to exercise their wit and waggery. However, we wish Mr. Anderson every success, and may his labours be rewarded by overflowing houses. Had Burns been alive to have witnessed this happy illustration of his genius, we are sure he would have been more than gratified—*See Advertisement.*

The Duke of Wellington.—We are most gratified to learn that there is a prospect of having a monument in this city to commemorate the name and heroic deeds of the illustrious Wellington—a subscription having already been commenced for that purpose.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

Presentation.—The Committee and Congregation of the High Church Airdrie, being desirous to show some marks of gratitude, to their Treasurer Mr. Robert Chalmers, for the faithful discharge of his laborious and gratuitous duties, entertained him to a public supper on the 20th current in the house of Mr. Nokes, Innkeeper. John Davidson, Esq., coal master, in the Chair, supported on the right by the guest of the evening. James Wotherspoon Esq., Croupier. After a number of the usual toasts being given the Chairman, in a neat and complimentary speech, in which he eulogized the many excellent qualities of their guest, presented him with a silver watch and appendages bearing the following inscription. "Presented to Robert Chalmers, by the High Church Congregation as a token of respect to him as their Treasurer." Mr. Chalmers made a most feeling reply, in which he enumerated the many difficulties that he, and the congregation had encountered since the commencement of his acting as their Treasurer. The Chairman then gave the health of their beloved Pastor the Rev. Mr. Burns. Mr. Burns in a lengthened speech replied with his usual good taste and ability. The Company was much entertained with the musical talent of Messrs. Shanks and Anderson. The supper and wines told mine host knew his duty—all being excellent.

Wonderful Escape.—On Saturday the 21st current, a young man in the employment of Mr. John Davidson, Coal-master, Airdrie, was [illegible]ching in a hutch upon head, and overbalanced himself, the hutch went down the pit and he hung on the pit head about a minute and lost his hold, and fell down thirty fathoms deep. He went over the head in water, the jump being nine feet deep. When the workmen below took him out he walked upon his own feet, and in two days he was at his work in good health.

Bonnets—Amidst the general depression of trade, it is satisfactory to learn that there is considerable animation in this ancient branch of Kilmarnock manufacture. A bonnet manufacture in town in at present engaged in completing an order of 12.000 bonnets for seamen in the navy being a Government contract.

Advertisements.—The annual number of advertisements in Scotland on an average of the five years 1828 1832 was 106,784, and the amount of duty received £18,687. On 5th July 1833 the duty was reduced from 3s.6d to 1s 6d. ; and in the year 1834 the number of advertisements had increased to 134,864 ; in 1835 the number was 141.171 ; in 1836, 138,017 ; in 1837, 152,518 ; in 1838, 176,411 ; the amount of duty collected in this last year was £13,231 —*Oliver & Boyd's New Edinburgh Almanac for 1840.*

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